

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1056. Hazardous Waste Tanks and the Less than 90-Day Accumulation Time Limit	ENCORE	APR 23, 2015
1057. Decharacterized RCRA Waste - Manifesting and LDR Reporting	ENCORE	APR 30, 2015
1058. Decharacterized Hazardous Waste Listed Solely for Non-Toxic Characteristics	ENCORE	MAY 7, 2015
1059. Decharacterized Wastes, <90-Day Accumulation Time Limits and LDR Storage Prohibition	ENCORE	MAY 14, 2015
1060. Decharacterized Wastes and the LDR Dilution Prohibition	ENCORE	MAY 21, 2015
1061. Hazardous Debris Macroencapsulation and Size Reduction	ENCORE	MAY 28, 2015
1062. Universal Waste Lamps and Prohibition on Crushing		JUN 4, 2015
1063. F003 Listed Hazardous Waste and the 10% Rule	ENCORE	JUN 11, 2015
1064. F001 - F005 Listed Hazardous Waste and the 10% Rule	ENCORE	JUN 18, 2015
1065. Macroencapsulation of Hazardous Debris and Presence of Free Liquids	ENCORE	JUN 25, 2015
1066. DOT Shipping of Damaged, Defective or Recalled Lithium Batteries		JUL 1, 2015
1067. Used Oil Eligibility for Animal and Vegetable Oils	ENCORE	JUL 9, 2015
1068. Used Oil Eligibility for Petroleum Oils Mixed with Animal or Vegetable Oils		JUL 16, 2015
1069. Conditioned Exclusion for Listed Hazardous Waste Debris Treated via Extraction/Destruction	ENCORE	JUL 23, 2015
1070. Conditioned Exclusion for Characteristic Debris Treated via Immobilization		JUL 30, 2015
1071. RCRA Personnel Training and Classroom Training vs. Online Training		AUG 6, 2015
1072. PCB Decontamination Standards with No Decontamination Performed		AUG 13, 2015
1073. PCB Manifest Exceptions a.k.a. When is a PCB Manifest Not Required	ENCORE	AUG 19, 2015
1074. PCB Manifest Relief a.k.a. When is a PCB Manifest Not Required – The Sequel		AUG 27, 2015
1075. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Cadmium Batteries	ENCORE	SEP 3, 2015
1076. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Lead Acid Batteries	ENCORE	SEP 10, 2015
1077. Mercury Wet Cell Batteries - Debris or Not Debris	ENCORE	SEP 17, 2015
1078. Hazardous Debris and Non-Radioactive Lead Acid Batteries		SEP 24, 2015
1079. Unused Paraformaldehyde - U Listed Hazardous Waste or Not?	ENCORE	OCT 1, 2015
1080. CAS Numbers and the Hazardous Waste "U" and "P" Listings	ENCORE	OCT 8, 2015
1081. Universal Waste One Year Accumulation and Multiple Handlers	ENCORE	OCT 15, 2015
1082. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern	ENCORE	OCT 29, 2015
1083. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern – Again	ENCORE	NOV 5, 2015
1084. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern - One Last Time	ENCORE	NOV 12, 2015
1085. DOT and Terminal Protection of Alkaline Batteries	ENCORE	NOV 19, 2015
1086. Used Oil and Keeping Containers Closed – WAC 173-303 vs. 40 CFR 279		NOV 24, 2015
1087. PCB Weight Determinations	ENCORE	DEC 3, 2015
1088. Satellite Accumulation Requirements and Container Inspections	ENCORE	DEC 10, 2015
1089. 'Twas The Night Before Christmas - The Twenty-Third Annual Edition	ENCORE	DEC 24, 2015
1090. Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers	ENCORE	DEC 31, 2015
1091. PCB Date Removed From Service Notations – On the Item or In a Log	ENCORE	JAN 7, 2016
1092. The Date Removed From Service Marking on the PCB Mark	ENCORE	JAN 14, 2016
1093. Generator Weekly Inspection Log Documentation – Federal vs. WA State	ENCORE	JAN 21, 2016
1094. Used Oil and Weekly Inspections	ENCORE	JAN 28, 2016
1095. TSCA/PCB Determinations for Fluorescent Light Ballasts via the Manufacture Date	ENCORE	FEB 4, 2016
1096. PCB Containers and Multiple Removed From Service Dates	ENCORE	FEB 11, 2016
1097. Generator Inspection Logs and Corrective Action Documentation	ENCORE	FEB 18, 2016
1098. PCB Concentrations and Micrograms per Centimeters Squared (µg/cm <sup>2</sup> )		FEB 25, 2016

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## TWO MINUTE TRAINING

**TO:** CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY

**FROM:** PAUL W. MARTIN, RCRA Subject Matter Expert  
CHPRC Environmental Protection, Hanford, WA

**SUBJECT:** PCB CONCENTRATIONS AND MICROGRAMS PER CENTIMETERS SQUARED ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )

**DATE:** FEBRUARY 25, 2016

<u>CHPRC Projects</u>	<u>CH PRC - Env. Protection</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
Richard Austin Roni Ashley Tania Bates Bob Cathel Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Jeanne Kisielnicki Melvin Lakes Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Anthony Nagel Dean Nester Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Jennie Stults Michael Waters Jeff Widney	Brett Barnes Mitch Boyd Ron Brunke Bill Cox Laura Cusack Lorna Dittmer Rick Engelmann Ted Hopkins Sasa Kosjerina Jim Leary Dale McKenney Jon McKibben Rick Oldham Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Ray Swenson Wayne Toebe Lee Tuott Daniel Turlington Dave Watson Joel Williams	Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Lori Fritz Panfilo Gonzales Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Edwin Lamm Candice Marple Saul Martinez Jon Perry Thomas Pysto Christina Robison Don Rokkan Lana Strickling Lou Upton	(TBD)  <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u>  Mary Beth Burandt Duane Carter Cliff Clark Mike Collins Tony McKarns Ellen Mattlin Greg Sinton Scott Stubblebine	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Greta Davis Jeff DeLine Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Joe Fritts Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Dan Kimball Megan Lerchen Richard Lipinski Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Grant McCalmant Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson Jean Quigley	Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Moss Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Jay Warwick Kyle Webster Jeff Westcott Ted Wooley

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## TWO MINUTE TRAINING

**SUBJECT:** PCB Concentrations and Micrograms per Centimeters Squared ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )

**Q:** A customer takes a standard wipe sample of a PCB spill area that has been decontaminated – the customer hopes. The analytical results indicate a PCB concentration of  $9 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ . The customer is more familiar with PCB concentrations in parts per millions, i.e.,  $\geq 50$  ppm is regulated and  $< 50$  ppm is not regulated. Is this PCB spill area considered regulated or no longer regulated for PCBs?

**A:** Per [40 CFR 761.1\(b\)\(3\)](#) it basically states that most provisions in this part apply only if PCBs are present in concentrations above a specified level. Prohibitions that apply to PCBs at concentrations of:

- $< 50$  ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ ,
- $\geq 50$  to  $< 500$  ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $> 10/100 \text{ cm}^2$  to  $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ ,
- $\geq 500$  ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $\geq 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ .

As further clarification, the [June 2014 EPA TSCA PCB Question and Answer Manual](#) on page 3 includes this table concerning a decontaminated PCB Transformer and the wipe sample concentrations:

If the concentration of the wipe sample is . . .	Then the transformer is regulated as . . .
$\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$	non-PCB
$> 10$ but $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$	PCB-Contaminated
$> 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ PCB Transformer	PCB Transformer

Since the customer's standard wipe sample result was  $9 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  which is below the  $\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  threshold that equates to  $< 50$  ppm PCBs, the customer's spill area is considered nonregulated for PCBs, i.e., non-PCB.

### SUMMARY:

- $\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  equals non-PCB or  $< 50$  ppm.
- $> 10$  but  $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  equals PCB-Contaminated or  $\geq 50$  ppm to  $< 500$  ppm.
- $> 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  equals PCB regulated or  $\geq 500$  ppm.

Excerpts from [40 CFR 761.3](#), [40 CFR 761.123](#) and the June 2014 PCB Q&A are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, contact me at [Paul\\_W\\_Martin@rl.gov](mailto:Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov) or at (509) 376-6620.

**FROM:** Paul W. Martin

**DATE:** 2/25/16

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**PG:** 1

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## TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

**SUBJECT:** PCB Concentrations and Micrograms per Centimeters Squared ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )

### 40 CFR 761.3 Definitions

*PCB-Contaminated* means a non-liquid material containing PCBs at concentrations  $\geq 50$  ppm but  $< 500$  ppm; a liquid material containing PCBs at concentrations  $\geq 50$  ppm but  $< 500$  ppm or where insufficient liquid material is available for analysis, a non-porous surface having a surface concentration  $> 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$  but  $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ , measured by a standard wipe test as defined in §761.123.

*Standard wipe sample* means a sample collected for chemical extraction and analysis using the standard wipe test as defined in §761.123. Except as designated elsewhere in part 761, the minimum surface area to be sampled shall be  $100 \text{ cm}^2$ .

### 40 CFR Part 761.123 Definitions

*Standard wipe test* means, for spills of high-concentration PCBs on solid surfaces, a cleanup to numerical surface standards and sampling by a standard wipe test to verify that the numerical standards have been met. This definition constitutes the minimum requirements for an appropriate wipe testing protocol. A standard-size template (10 centimeters (cm)  $\times$  10 cm) will be used to delineate the area of cleanup; the wiping medium will be a gauze pad or glass wool of known size which has been saturated with hexane. It is important that the wipe be performed very quickly after the hexane is exposed to air. EPA strongly recommends that the gauze (or glass wool) be prepared with hexane in the laboratory and that the wiping medium be stored in sealed glass vials until it is used for the wipe test. Further, EPA requires the collection and testing of field blanks and replicates.

### June 2014 Version Revisions to the PCB Q and A Manual (June 2014)

#### §761.1(b)(3) Bulk and surface concentrations

2. **Q:** *May I characterize a drained transformer from which the core, coil, and all free-flowing liquids have been removed by taking a wipe sample from the inside surface of the transformer?*

A: Yes. However, the wipe sample results may only be used for purposes of disposal (i.e., the drained carcass is not authorized for use). Refer to the following table (§761.1(b)(3)):

If the concentration of the wipe sample is . . .	Then the transformer is regulated as . . .
$\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$	non-PCB
$> 10$ but $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$	PCB-Contaminated
$> 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ PCB Transformer	PCB Transformer